

Table 1. Flowers open per plant per day

Date	No. Plants	Range (of open flowers/plant)	Mean no of open flowers/plants
4.12.81	27	0-26	4.1
5.12.81	27	0-17	2.6
6.12.81	27	0-20	8.2
7.12.81	27	0-15	1.7

FROM FIELD AND STUDY

Trapping of insects by *Eremaea beaufortioides* — While collecting in the Beekeeper Reserve at Eneabba on 22 September 1983, I observed a number of insects trapped in the viscid secretion below the flowers of *Eremaea beaufortioides*. Some of the specimens had been there for a short time and were struggling to escape. Others that had been there for a prolonged period, encased in the sticky secretion, were in an advanced stage of decomposition.

The following specimens were later identified:

Coleoptera:

Eleale alicordes (Cleridae)

Heteromastix sp. (Cantharidae)

Unidentified species of Chrysomelidae

Lepidoptera:

Copper moth, *Pollanisis cupreus* (Zygaenidae)

Specimens of flower heads and associated insects have been lodged in the collection of the Western Australian Museum.

Many kinds of resins and species of glandular plants capable of trapping insects are recorded from Western Australia. Among these are some well known insectivorous species (Erickson 1978: *Plants of Prey in Australia*).

Distribution and function of resins and glandular hairs in Western Australian plants are described by Dell (1977, *J. Proc. R. Soc. West. Aust.* 59: 119-123), and an article by Maywald (1983, *Ent. Soc. Queensland, New Bulletin*, 10: 141) records the trapping of insects on the stem of the introduced legume *Desmodium uncinatum*. In this plant small, hooked spines are responsible for the capture of the insects.

Gardner (1947, *West. Aust. Nat.* 1: 1-6) in his paper wrote: "*Eremaea beaufortioides* with blooms of a rich orange and flower buds covered with a thick, gummy substance . . .". His observations on the flower buds may indicate that the gummy substance protects the developing flower from predators. In my observations the substance was beneath the flower head and, as far as I can determine this is the only report of insects being trapped by a member of the family Myrtaceae.

The reason for the trapping, which could well be accidental, is at this stage unknown.

I would like to thank Dr Terry Houston and Mr John Dell, of the Western Australian Museum, for their helpful comments and Mr Greg Keighery, of the Woodvale Research Centre, for his endeavours to find records of insect trapping in the Myrtaceae.

— R.P. McMillan, Western Australian Museum, Perth, WA 6000.

A Black-faced Monarch *Monarcha melanopsis* (Vieillot) in Western Australia — On 16 June 1987 while surveying a patch of rainforest 9km ENE of Mt Brookes (15° 10'S, 125° 28'E) in Kimberley Western Australia, I was attracted by a loud unfamiliar call. The bird was feeding in the canopy of tall *Syzygium*, *Nauclea*, *Alstonia*, *Alphitonia* and *Melaleuca*. It was collected and prepared into a study skin (registered number 21587).

Details of the specimen are as follows: immature male with testes 1.5mm long; skull not fully ossified; total length 186mm; weight 23.5g; Wing 89mm; tail 71mm; entire culmen 23mm; exposed culmen 18mm; culmen width 8.1mm; culmen depth 6.2mm; iris dark brown; bill black with orange yellow at base of lower mandible; mouth orange; legs grey; head, back, upper wing coverts and tail dark bluish grey (darkest on tail and some coverts edged buffy brown); primaries and secondaries mostly dark greyish brown with a dark bluish grey outer edge; chin grey with a few black feathers; throat grey; breast, belly and undertail coverts rufous brown.

The Black-faced Monarch occurs along the eastern seaboard of Australia from Dandenong, Victoria to Cape York Peninsula, Queensland (Pizzey 1980, *A Field Guide to the Birds of Australia*). It is a migrant, moving as far north as New Guinea in January-April and returning south in August-October (Storr 1984, *Revised List of Queensland Birds*). It is rarely found inland and there are no records from South Australia or Northern Territory.

It is of interest that the monarch was feeding in company with a Grey Fantail. The latter was collected and found to belong to the eastern race *Rhipidura fuliginosa alisteri*, which is uncommon to moderately common winter visitor to Kimberly. Perhaps the monarch followed the fantail to its winter quarters.

— R.E. JOHNSTONE, Western Australian Museum, Perth

A record of the Euro, *Macropus robustus* in John Forrest National Park — Between 12-23 June 1989, we surveyed John Forrest National Park for the Chuditch (*Dasyurus geoffroii*). This survey involved trapping and spotlighting transects. On 14 June, while checking traps to the north of the scenic drive, we saw a male Euro (*Macropus robustus*) in Wandoo (*Eucalyptus wandoo*) and Powderbark (*E. accedens*) open woodland. Four Western Grey Kangaroos (*M. fuliginosus*) were nearby. This site was near the top of a valley sloping down to Jane Brook, with some granite boulders